

# CHINA



# MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIII. No. 4237. 號七廿月正年七十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1877.

日四十月二十年子丙

Price, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOSCH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 138, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOSCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA:—SWATOW, QUELCH & CAMPBELL, Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow, HEDDER & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WATSON, Manila, C. HEINSEN & Co., Macao, L. A. DA GRAGA.

## Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$5,000,000 Dollars.

RESERVE FUND, \$200,000 Dollars.

## COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—E. R. BELLING, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—AD. ANDER, Esq.

J. F. CONDER, Esq. S. W. POMEROY, Esq.

H. HOFFMANN, Esq. F. D. SASSOON, Esq.

A. MOLVER, Esq.

## ACT. CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. Manager.

Shanghai, EWEEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

## HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 " " "

" 12 " 5 " " "

## LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Japan, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,

Acting Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,

No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, November 2, 1876.

## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ADOLF STRACK in our Firm Ceased on the 31st December, 1876.

Mr. CHARLES KATZ is admitted a Partner from the 1st January, 1877.

DEETJEN & Co.

Hongkong, January 26, 1877. ja28

### NOTICE.

MR. FERDINAND NISSEN has been compelled to retire from our Firm in consequence of failing health, and his interest and responsibility ceased on the 31st December last.

MR. NICOLAUS AUGUST STEES has been authorised to sign for us by Procuration.

We have this day reopened a branch of our Firm at Canton.

SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1877. ap2

### NOTICE.

MR. LUDWIG SIGMUND LITKENS is authorised to sign our Firm per Procuration.

W. PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1877. fe2

### NOTICE.

MR. WILHELM CARL ENGELBRECHT VON PRELAT, Junr., is authorised to sign our Firm.

W. PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, December 23, 1876. fe1

THE Interest and Responsibility in our Firm of the late Mr. J. O. KRUSE ceased with his death at Yokohama on the 25th of August last, and the Business will be carried on as heretofore and under the same Style and Firm by our Mr. H. KUNZMANN.

Mr. RICHARD ECKENBERGER has been authorised to sign the Firm.

KRUSE & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1877. fe2

### NOTICE.

MR. H. C. ERMANN has been admitted a Partner in our Firm, and Mr. ALFRED HERTZ has been authorised to sign for us per Procuration.

CARLOWITZ & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1877. fe2

## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS of the Undersigned will henceforth be carried on under the Name or Style of H. KLER & Co.

H. KLER.

Hongkong, January 1, 1877. fe2

### VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

ON and after the 16th day of November, 1876, and until further notice, the BUSINESS of the above-named DISPENSARY will be carried on by the Undersigned.

WM. CRUICKSHANK,

Manager.

Hongkong, November 21, 1876.

### NOTICE.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between the Undersigned under the Firm of

G. RAYNAL & Co.

at this Port, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

GUSTAV RAYNAL,

CARL MILLISCH.

Macao, January 1, 1877. fe2

### NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of VISCOUNT DE CESSAL in our Firm ceased from the 1st April 1876.

A. A. DE MELLO & Co.

Macao, January 1, 1877. fe5

I HAVE this day Established myself at this Port under my own name as

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

O. KEES.

Canton, January 9, 1877. fe9

### NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the late Mr. ALFRED HUTCHISON in our Firm Ceased on the 26th February 1876.

DEACON & Co.

Canton, January 1, 1877. fe2

### NOTICE.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between the Undersigned under the name of WESTERN & HULST has this day been dissolved by lapse of time, and the signature of the Firm will henceforth be used for the Liquidation only.

C. J. MESTERN,

W. HULSE.

Canton, December 31, 1876. ap2

### NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. CHARLES BEWICK QUELCH in our Firm Ceased on the 30th September, 1876.

The Business will be Continued under the Style of CAMPBELL & Co.

QUELCH & CAMPBELL.

Swatow, January 1, 1877. fe2

### NOTICE.

THE Firm of J. D. MEYER & FEHRS will from this Date be carried on as heretofore under the Style of

J. D. MEYER & Co.

Swatow, January 1, 1877. fe2

### NOTICE.

MR. H. EBELL has this Day been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm at Swatow and Hoihow, which in future will be carried on under the Name or Style of "HERTON, EBELL & Co."

EDWARD HERTON.

Swatow-Hoihow, January 1, 1877. fe19

## Intimations.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Eighth Ordinary MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, 38, Queen's Road, Victoria, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon of FRIDAY, the 10th February next, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the Year ending 31st December, 1876.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 16th February, both days inclusive.

By Order, JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, January 19, 1877. fe16

AH YON,

SHIPS' COMPRADORE AND STEVEDORE.

No. 57, Praya West.

SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S STORES.

Of the best quality and at the shortest notice.

Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

## MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

ARE NOW LANDING AN INVOICE OF

ROUYER GUILLET & Co.'s CELEBRATED BRANDY.

This BRANDY is well known in England, the Colonies, and India. The Firm possess Six Vineyards and Six Distilleries, and are amongst the largest shippers from Charente.

Qualities One \*, Two \*\*, Three \*\*\*, and Four \*\*\*\*, in Cases of One Dozen Quarts.

Also,

POMMERY & GRENOS

"Extra Sec." CHAMPAGNE,

in Quarts and Pints.

As supplied to the principal London Clubs.

Hongkong, January 5, 1877. [ap5]

## HONGKONG.

Chs. J. GAUPP & Co.,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,

38, Queen's Road,

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

CHRONOMETERS,

&c., &c., &c.,

Carefully Repaired, Cleaned and accurately rated under guarantee.

All Repairs in the above line done at reasonable rates and with despatch.

Hongkong, May 1, 1876. tt.

## W. BALL,

CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DRUGGISTS' Sundries, TOILET REQUISITES, PATENT MEDICINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness, and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG,

Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf.

Hongkong, July 13, 1876.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Eighth Ordinary Annual MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 7, Queen's Road, on TUESDAY, the 20th February next, at Three o'clock in the Afternoon, to receive a Statement of Accounts for the Year 1876, the Report of the General Managers, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

JARDINE, MATHEWSON & Co.,

General Managers,

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.

Hongkong, January 20, 1877. fe20

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to the 20th February next, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHEWSON & Co.,

General Managers,

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.

Hongkong, January 20, 1877. fe20

## MACAO HOTEL,

PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.

ON the 20th Instant, a First Class HOTEL will be OPENED, under the above title, in Spacious, Commodious, and well-furnished Premises on the Praya Grande.

Every attention will be paid to the comfort of Visitors.

Wines, Spirits and Eatables of the best quality only supplied. Terms moderate.

J. P. DE CAMPOS,

Proprietor.

Macao, January 8, 1877.

## NEARLY READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Part I, A to K, with Introduction. Royal 8vo, pp. 302.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D. Tubingen.

Price: Two DOLLARS and a HALF.

To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai, and Messrs KELLY & WATSON, Shanghai.

Hongkong, January 22, 1877.

## Shipping.

### Steamers.

FOR YOKOHAMA & HIOGO. The British Steamer "BENARTY," shortly expected from Singapore, will have immediate despatch as above. For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. Hongkong, January 24, 1877.

### Sailing Vessels.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO. The 41 American Barque "ANTIOCH," THOMAS MERRILL, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have early despatch. For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, January 8, 1877. fe3

FOR NEW YORK. The 41 British Clipper Barque "UNANIMA," CAIRN, Master, will load here and at Whampoa for the above Port, and meet with early despatch. For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, January 5, 1877. fe5

FOR NEW YORK. The 41 American Bark "CEYLON," KELLY, Master, will load here and at Whampoa for the above Port, and will have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, January 18, 1877. fe18

FOR SAN FRANCISCO. The American Ship "SUMATRA," Captain CLOUGH, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, January 19, 1877. fe19

FOR LONDON. (If sufficient Inducement offers.) The 33 L. L. Russian Ship "VANALIS," WENZEL, Master, will load here and have quick despatch as above. For Freight, Sugar or Measurement, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, January 6, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK. The 41 American Ship "CUTWATER," CREELMAN, Master, will load here and will have quick despatch as above. For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, January 2, 1877.

FOR LONDON. The 41 British Ship "ENGLAND'S GLORY," KNIGHT, Master, will load here and have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to MEYER & Co. Hongkong, January 2, 1877.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT.) The Spanish Schooner "NUEVO CONSTATE," UNARTE, Master, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch as above. For Freight or Passage, apply to REMEDIOS & Co., Agents. Hongkong, January 23, 1877.

## Notices to Consignees.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEAGERIES MARITIMES. S. S. AMAZONE. NOTICE. CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "Indus," from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing. Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before 10 o'clock, the 25th Inst., at Noon, requesting it to be landed here. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after Wednesday, the 31st Instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges. No Fire Insurance has been effected. H. DE FOUEY, Agent. Hongkong, January 24, 1877. ja51

## Notices to Consignees.

GERMAN BARK BERTHA, FROM HAMBURG.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods. Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense. WIELER & Co. Hongkong, January 26, 1877.

FROM BUSHIRE, BANDER, ABBAS AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. Gunga, Captain A. GAROBY, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature to the Undersigned, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods. H. A. ASGAR & H. ESMAIL. Hongkong, January 24, 1877.

## Auctions.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

SUBSTANTIAL ENGLISH & CANTON. MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ENGRAVINGS, GLASS-WARE, PLATED-WARE, &c., &c., &c.

AND ONE BILLIARD TABLE, WITH BALLS, CUES, &c., COMPLETE.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Messrs HEARD & Co., to sell by Public Auction, on

### TUESDAY,

the 30th day of January, 1877, at 2 p.m., at their Residence, Cairne Road,—

The whole of their Substantial Household FURNITURE, &c., comprising:—Drawing, Dining and Bed Room Suites, Marble-top Tables, Sofas, Easy Chairs, Chairs, Pier Glasses, Carpets, Hearth Rugs, Side Board, Whatnots, Marble-mounted Clocks, Davenport, Gasaliers and Gas Brackets, Iron Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Chest of Drawers, Marble-top Toilet Tables and Washstands, Glass-ware, Plated-ware, Crockery, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued, and the whole to be on view on and after Monday, the 29th Instant.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on the fall of the hammer in Mexican Dollars at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk, on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, Jan. 19, 1877. ja30

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from H. M. Naval Storekeeper, to sell by Public Auction, on

### WEDNESDAY,

the 31st January, 1877, at 11 o'clock a.m., at H. M. NAVAL YARD,—

SUNDRY NAVAL AND VICTUAL-LING STORES, comprising: Old Iron, Lignum-vite, Woolen Rags, Old Carpet, Old Wood, Old Casks and Cases, Biscuit and Biscuit Dust, Chocolate, Flour, Biscuit Bags, Blue Cloth, Blue Serge, Stockings, Shirts, Handkerchiefs, Implements, &c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Government Auctioneer.

Hongkong, January 18, 1877. ja31

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

### SATURDAY,

the 3rd February, 1877, at 2 o'clock p.m., at No. 34, Hollywood Road,—

SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising: English Rosewood Red Rep Covered Drawing-room Suit, Dining and Bed-room Suite, Pier Glasses, Brussels Carpets, Curtains, Chandeliers, Hearth-rugs, Engravings, Dinner, Dessert and Breakfast Sets, Glass and Plated-ware, Vases, Clocks, and One Piano. Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, January 22, 1877. fe9



## Insurances.

## THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Peking.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEE.

JAS. B. COUGHTRE, Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

## LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Coals in Matched, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Insurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to

ARNOLD, KARBURG &amp; Co.

Agents Hongkong &amp; Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

## ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELOHERS &amp; Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

## CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premiums contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYMPHANT &amp; Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

## QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON &amp; Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

## NORTH BRITISH &amp; MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of \$10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN &amp; Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

## THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

OF

His Majesty King George The First,

A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding \$5,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE &amp; Co.

Hongkong, July 23, 1872.

## MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of \$10,000 on any one first class risk, or to the extent of \$15,000 on adjoining risks at current rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE &amp; Co.

Hongkong, January 5, 1875.

## MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE &amp; Co.

Hongkong, October 14, 1865.

## Mails.



STEAM FOR

Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle, Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean Ports, Southampton and London;

Also,

Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship

KHIV, Captain LEE, will leave this on THURSDAY, the 1st February, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to

A. McIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, January 22, 1877.

## Occidental &amp; Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,

IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

and

UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND

ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "GALLIC" will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 1st February, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of 31st Instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 16, Praya Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, January 2, 1877.

## U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer CITY OF PEKING, will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 15th February, 1877, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsui Bishi S. S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. 14th Proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 16, Praya Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, January 15, 1877.

## For Sale.

## HONG LISTS.

Circular, large sheet.

THE AMENDED HONG LIST in English and Chinese, containing the Names of all the most important Companies, Institutions and Mercantile Houses in the Colony.

Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50 per dozen.

At the "China Mail" Office.

## FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER &amp; Co.'s

Celebrated

Brands of WINES and SPIRITS.

Apply to

SIEMSEN &amp; Co.

Hongkong, June 22, 1876.

## NOW READY.

FENG-SHUI, or THE RUDIMENTS OF NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr. E. J. Eitel. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

BUDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND POPULAR RELIGION, in three Lectures. By Dr. E. J. Eitel. Second Edition. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs. Lane, Crawford &amp; Co.

Hongkong, July 31, 1875.

## For Sale.

## SAYLE &amp; Co.

BEG to Solicit Inspection of their WINTER STOCK.

Atch Black Glacé and Grosgrain SILKS, from the Best French Makers.

Coloured Grosgrain and Fancy SILKS, Black, White and Coloured SATINS.

Japanese SILKS, Better and Cheaper than ever.

Fancy DRESS MATERIALS, in all the New TEXTURES, All WOOL

SERGES, Scotch WOOL PLAIDS, French MERINOS.

Ladies' Ready-made COSTUMES, Ball DRESSES, Opera CLOAKS.

Black and Coloured SILK VELVETS, Black and Coloured VELVETEENS.

The Newest STYLES in Silk, Velvet, and Cloth JACKETS.

Boys' Serge and Cloth SUITS, all Sizes.

Wool SHAWLS and Mountain WRAPS.

Ladies' Trimmed HATS and BONNETS.

Newest Styles, direct from Paris.

Untrimmed Felt and Straw HATS.

Children's Felt and Straw HATS.

RIBBONS, LACES, FEATHERS, FLOWERS.

Ladies' Linen and Lace COLLARS and CUFFS.

Swandown and Fur TRIMMINGS, Swandown MUFFS, COLLARS and PELERINES.

Infants' ROBES, CLOAKS and PE-LISSES.

Infants' HOODS, HATS and BONNETS.

Ladies' and Children's UNDER-CLOTHING.

Fancy Flannel Dressing GOWNS and Morning WRAPPERS.

KID GLOVES.

Ladies' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES.

MILLINERY and DRESSMAKING.

Sole Agents for The "LITTLE WANZER SEWING MACHINE."

SAYLE &amp; Co., VICTORIA EXCHANGE.

Queen's Road &amp; Stanley Street.

## WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office—Price \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

## To Let.

## TO LET.

HOUSE No. 7, Caine Road, lately occupied by Mr. PARKER.

House No. 10, Albany Road, at present occupied by the Rev. R. H. KIDD.

DAVID SASSOON, SOHS &amp; Co.

Hongkong, January 10, 1877.

## To Be Let.

THE Premises at present occupied by the International Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.

For particulars, apply to

MEYER &amp; Co.

Hongkong, December 11, 1876.

## To Let.

THE Bungalow No. 3, Old Bailey Street.

The upper portion of Nos. 42 and 44, Queen's Road.

Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK &amp; Co.

Hongkong, November 17, 1876.

## Intimations.

## New Ready.

## THE CHINA REVIEW

Vol. V., No. 3.

Annual Subscription, postage included, \$6.50.

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Money Loan Associations.

Bean Cake as a Manure.

Fidgin English.

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &amp;c.

China Mail Office,

Hongkong, January 10, 1877.

## THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE CHINESE MAIL.

TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion; and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent. When the list of Agencies is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.

CHUN AYIN,

Manager.

Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

## Intimations.

## MUNICIPAL CORPORATION, PENANG.

THE Municipal Commissioners of Penang for the design of erecting DESIGNS for a TOWN-HALL. This Building is to be erected on the ground on the east side of the Esplanade situated between the latter and Duke Street, and its cost is not to exceed \$30,000.

The Commissioners offer a PREMIUM of \$400 for the best and most suitable Design with Specifications; and competitors have the option of forwarding tenders for carrying out the work.

The Designs, accompanied with all documents, are to be sent to the Municipal Office Penang on or before the 1st of March next. For further information apply to the Secretary to the Municipal Commissioners at Penang.

D. O. PRESGRAVE,

Municipal Secretary.

Penang,

Municipal Office,

The 21st September, 1876.

## NOTICE.

## THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese Mail will be issued DAILY instead of TWICE weekly as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the China Mail. The unusual success which has attended the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable medium for advertisers.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.

For terms, &amp;c., address

Mr CHUN AYIN,

Manager.

China Mail Office,

17th February, 1874.

## PRICE \$6.

## THE TREATY PORTS

OF

## China and Japan.

A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE OPEN PORTS OF THOSE COUNTRIES, TOGETHER WITH FISHING, YEDO, HONGKONG AND MACAO.

FORMING A GUIDE BOOK & YACHT MANUAL FOR TRAVELLERS, MERCHANTS, AND RESIDENTS IN GENERAL.

8vo. pp. 618. With 20 MAPS and PLANS.

by

Wm. F. MAYERS, N. B. DENNY, and CHAS. KING.

COMPILED AND EDITED BY N. B. DENNY, P.E.D.

LONDON: N. TRUBNER &amp; Co.

HONGKONG: China Mail Office.

Price, \$6, leather half bound.

The scope of this work includes detailed descriptions of important SITES and MONUMENTS, notes on the CLIMATE and general TOPOGRAPHY, FAUNA, FLORA, GEOLOGY and METEOROLOGY of each Port and its neighbourhood, with HISTORICAL NOTICES and minute details respecting the rise and progress and social characteristics of the various foreign settlements. To these particulars are added summaries and statistics of the Trade of each Port, compiled from official returns, together with statements respecting COINAGE, CURRENCY, and EXCHANGES, LINES OF STEAM COMMUNICATION, DISTANCES, and rates of PASSAGE MONEY. Hints, and recommendations to travellers, giving full particulars of OUTFIT and mode of proceeding to the less frequented settlements are also included, combined with notes on DOMESTIC MARKETS and Mode of living.

In addition to furnishing similar particulars, the Section devoted to Hongkong contains a historical sketch forming a chronological index of the chief events which occupied public attention between 1841 and 1866, including POLITICAL EVENTS, CHANGES in the GOVERNMENT SERVICE, the passing of important ORDINANCES, the ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE of EMINENT RESIDENTS, a record of the most notable PRISONERS, ROBBERIES, MURDERS, FRAUDS, FIRES and Criminal TRIALS, ADDRESSES and PRESENTATIONS, &c., &c.

The appendix contains full tables of the various steam companies' lines. It also includes a CATALOGUE of over 440 works published in the English language upon China and Japan, while a copious INDEX at the end of the work affords a ready means of reference to the reader.

## NEWS FOR HOME.

## The Overland China Mail.

(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE

IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from the Daily China Mail, is published twice a month on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collected from the journals published at the various ports in those Countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage paid 55 cents.) \$12 per annum (postage paid \$13.50.)

Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY BAIN, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, not later than the evening before the departure of the English Mail Steamer.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily China Mail.

## Intimations.

## THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of Notes & Queries on China and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

THE CHINA REVIEW, or Notes and Queries on the Far East, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are, especially original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavour is made to present a resume in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The China Review for July and August, 1875, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty paged, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address China Review, Hongkong.—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.)

Trübner's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the China Review:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of Notes and Queries on China and Japan, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the Calcutta Review. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *She King*, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese post-statesman of the eleventh



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PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE  
CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF  
LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY  
CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL  
TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 3D. EACH; AND TINS,  
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SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

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Price Lists can be had of Messrs Wheat-  
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Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to  
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Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in  
weight and 2 feet by 1 foot in size, and £20  
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Port Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform  
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## 1876-77 1w 52t 19f77

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Times!

## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Persons suffering from weak or debili-  
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the use of this wonderful medicine there is  
health for all. The blood is the foun-  
tain of life, and its purity is main-  
tained by the use of these Pills.  
Sir Samuel Baker, in his work entitled  
"The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says,  
"I ordered the druggist 'whom I  
informed the Fakay that I was a Doctor, and  
that I had the best medicines at the ser-  
vice of the sick, with advice gratis. In a  
short time I had many applicants, to whom  
I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills.  
These are most useful to an explorer, as  
possessing unmistakable purgative prop-  
erties they create an unobtainable effect upon  
the patient, which satisfies him of their  
value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN  
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs; bad  
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acts miraculously in healing ulcerations,  
curing skin diseases, and in arresting and  
subduing all inflammations.

Mr. J. T. Cooper, in his account of his  
extraordinary travels in China, published  
in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity  
of Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to  
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gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowls,  
butter, and horse-feed poured in upon us,  
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was worth a fowl and any quantity of peas,  
and the demand became so great that I  
was obliged to look up the small remaining  
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Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Ven-  
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## Intimations.

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever,  
Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S  
CHLORODYNE

(Ex Army Med. Staff)  
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY  
GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P.  
Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was  
undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne,  
that the story of the Defendant, Freeman,  
being the Inventor was deliberately untrue;  
which he regretted had been sworn to.  
Eminent Hospital Physicians of London  
stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the  
discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they pre-  
scribe it largely, and mean no other than  
Dr. Browne's. See Times, July 12, 1864.  
The public, therefore, are cautioned  
against using any other than

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Remedial uses and action.

It's invaluable remedy produces quiet,  
refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the  
system, restores the deranged functions,  
and stimulates healthy action of the sec-  
tions of the body, without creating any of  
those unpleasant results attending the use  
of opium. Old and young may take it all  
hours and times when requisite. Thou-  
sands of persons testify to its marvellous  
good effects and wonderful cures, while  
medical men extol its virtues most exten-  
sively, using it in great quantities in the  
following diseases:—

Diseases in which it is found eminently  
useful—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea,  
Colic, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism,  
Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hy-  
steria, &c.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communi-  
cated to the College of Physicians and J. T.  
Davenport that he had received informa-  
tion to the effect that the only remedy of  
any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—  
See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspec-  
tor of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne is  
a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, As-  
thma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly  
owe my restoration to health, after eighteen  
months' severe suffering, and when other  
remedies had failed."

Sole Manufacturer—  
J. T. DAVENPORT,

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Sold in bottles at 1s. 14d., 2s. 6d. & 4s. 6d.

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BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural  
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tion and nutrition, and by a careful ap-  
plication of the properties of well-selected  
cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast  
tables with a delicately flavoured beverage  
which may save us many heavy doctors'  
bills. It is by the judicious use of such  
articles of diet that a constitution may be  
gradually built up until strong enough to  
resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds  
of public maladies are floating around us  
ready to attack wherever there is a weak  
point. We may escape many a fatal shaft  
by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure  
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See article in the Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

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STORES.

Five Prize Medals Paris and Vienna.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,  
JAMS AND JELLIES,  
ORANGE MARMALADE,  
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,  
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FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU,  
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PLUM PUDDINGS,  
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous  
other table delicacies, may be had  
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CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles  
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destroyed when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon  
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substitution of articles of  
inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Grosse &  
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which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE  
SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.  
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ENGINEERS,  
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Superior Portable Engines.

Patent Improved Horizontal Fixed Engine  
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For full particulars and Prices of the Machinery here illustrated, also for all Machinery  
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ANDREW & JAMES STEWART,  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
WROUGHT IRON BOILER TUBES,  
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IRON & BRASS FITTINGS, &c., &c.  
41, ORWELL STREET, GLASGOW.

A. & J. S. would be glad to entertain  
any proposal for an Agency by suitable  
parties.

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BEST SEEDS  
THE GENUINE AND SUPPLIED BY  
SUTTON & SONS  
VEGETABLE SEEDS BEST  
FLOWER SEEDS QUALITY  
FARM SEEDS ONLY

DELIVERED FREE TO ANY PART IN ENGLAND  
PRICED LIST POST FREE  
TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.  
NO AGENTS.

SEE TRADE MARK ON EVERY PACKET  
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IMPORTANT DIRECTIONS GUARANTEED.

PACKETS OF VEGETABLE SEEDS  
SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR THE  
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EACH ASSORTMENT CONTAINS BEST AND  
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the very best English manufacture. For  
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White Rose, Frangipane, Ylang-ylang,  
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Jasmin, Wood Violet,  
and all other odours, of the finest quality only.

ATKINSON'S  
CELEBRATED MAU DE COLOGNE  
is strongly recommended, being more last-  
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ATKINSON'S  
OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP,  
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be made as heretofore. It is strongly  
perfumed, and will be found very  
durable in use.

ATKINSON'S BRAIN GREASE, COLD CREAM,  
SACRED POWDERS, TRANSPARENT  
GLYCERINE SOAP, ROSE TOILET POWDER,  
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ROSE TOOTH PASTE,

and other Specialties and general articles  
of Perfumery may be obtained of all  
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CAUTION.—Messrs J. & E. ATKINSON  
manufacture their articles of one and the  
best quality only. Purchasers are cautioned  
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ESS. YLANG YLANG—FRANGIPANNE  
—and SARCANTHUS. OLD BROWN  
WINDSOR SOAP. VIOLET POW-  
DER. FLORIDA WATER.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA,  
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Sold by all first class dealers throughout  
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The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK  
—"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre,"  
printed in seven colours.

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## CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S  
BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that  
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sumers should be careful to see that they  
obtain the genuine article with our Brand,  
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Agents: MATTHEW CLARK & SONS, 72,  
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TOILET Waters and Perfumes shipped in  
bond at a great reduction. A complete  
illustrated list on application. Wholesale  
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The only Copying Ink which gives per-  
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Antoine's  
Modern Writing Ink.

The only one which resists the action of  
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colour.

Sold by all Stationers in China and India  
and throughout the World.

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SOLUTION OF  
MAGNESIA.

The Best Remedy For

Acidity of the Stomach, Heart-  
burn, Headache, Gout and  
Indigestion.

And the best Mild Aperient for Delicate  
Constitutions, LADIES, CHILDREN  
and INFANTS, and for regular  
use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co.,  
CHEMISTS, LONDON.

And of Druggists and Storekeepers,  
throughout the World.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S  
MAGNESIA.

Agents—A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong.

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## JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

The attention  
of Sportsmen is invited  
to the following Am-  
munition, of the best  
quality, now in general  
use throughout Eng-  
land, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S  
Treble Waterproof & F 3 Quality  
Percussion Caps,  
Chemically-prepared Cloth and  
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Joyce's Gas-Tight Cartridges,  
For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-  
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at long distances.

And every description of Sporting  
Ammunition.

Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers  
in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,  
Patentees and Manufacturers,  
57, Upper Thames Street, London.

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## Best Food for Infants,

supplying the  
HIGHEST AMOUNT OF NUTRIMENT  
in the most digestible and convenient form.

SAVORY & MOORE,  
148, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,  
and all Chemists and Storekeepers through-  
out the World.

1july76 3

## Intimations.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S  
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

25no76 1w 31de77

The Best Investment of the Day  
for a Small Outlay,

And where there is no previous knowledge  
of the business required, is a Lemonade,  
Ginger Beer, and Soda Water Machine, as  
the public taste is so much on the increase  
for Aerated Drinks. The book of 90 pages  
of illustrations and information, forwarded  
free.

BARNETT, SON & FOSTER,  
Engineers,  
23c, Forster Street, Hoxton,  
London, England.

25no76 1w 13t 26fe77

Protected by Royal Letters Patent,  
Dated October 11th, 1866.

DE BRIGHE'S  
PHOSPHODYNE

(OZONIC OXYGEN)

The New Curative Agent, and only Re-  
liable Remedy for Nervous and Liver  
Complaints.

This Phosphodyne combination is pronounced by  
the most eminent members of the Medical Pro-  
fession to be unequalled for its power in replen-  
ishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying  
all the essential constituents of the blood, and  
nervous substance, and for developing all the powers  
and functions of the system to the highest degree.

It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in  
its action, while retaining all its extraordinary  
properties; and as a specific, surpassing all the  
known therapeutic agents of the present day for  
the speedy and permanent cure of—Parasitic  
Prostration, Liver Complaints, Pale complexion,  
Heart, Dizziness, Noises in the Head and Ears,  
Loss of Energy and Appetite, Hypochondria,  
Female Complaints, General Debility, Indiges-  
tion, Flatulence, Incapacity for Study or Busi-  
ness, Sick Headache, Lassitude, Shortness of  
Breath, Trembling of the hands and limbs, Im-  
paired Nutrition, Mental and Physical Depression,  
Consumption (in its first stages), Pimples, Eruptions  
of the Skin, Impaired Sight and Memory, Nervous Facies, Impoverished Blood,  
Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Premature  
Decline, and all morbid conditions of the system  
arising from whatever cause. The action of the  
Phosphodyne is twofold—on the one hand, it  
replenishes the blood, and on the other, it  
renews and rebuilds the system, and restores the  
functions of assimilation to such a degree,  
that where for years an emaciated, anæmic,  
cadaverous, and semi-vital condition, the  
flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and  
firmness, and the whole system return to a state  
of robust health. The Phosphodyne acts elec-  
trically upon the organism; for instance, it  
assists nature to generate that human electricity  
which renews and rebuilds the osseous, muscular,  
nervous, membranous, and organic systems. It  
operates on the system without exciting any  
fever, and its action is as follows:—It renews  
the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys, stomach,  
and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet  
mildness unparalleled in medicine.

The Phosphodyne gives back to the human  
structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric  
or animating element of life, which has been  
wasted, and exerts an important influence directly  
on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a  
nutritive, tonic, and invigorating character,  
maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and  
muscular system which renders the mind cheer-  
ful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming  
that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition  
which many persons experience in all their  
actions.

The beneficial effects of the Phosphodyne are  
frequently shown from the first day of its ad-  
ministration, by a remarkable increase of nervous  
power, with a feeling of vigour and comfort, to  
which the patient has long been unaccustomed.  
Digestion is improved; the appetite increases  
wonderfully; the bowels become regular; and  
the eyes brighter; the skin clear and healthy; and  
the hair acquires strength, showing the impor-  
tance of the action of the Phosphodyne on the  
organs of nutrition.

Finally, the Phosphodyne maintains a certain  
degree of activity in the previously debilitated  
nervous system; its use enables all debilitated  
organs to return to their sound state and perform  
their natural functions. Persons suffering from  
Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred symp-  
toms which this distressing disease assumes, may  
rest assured of an effectual and even speedy cure,  
by the judicious use of this most invaluable remedy.

Agents for—  
Hongkong, Messrs WATSON & Co.  
Shanghai, " " WATSON, LEAVE & Co.  
Export Agents,  
NORTON, WATNEY & Co.,  
107, Southwark Street,  
London, S.E.

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## Intimations.

P. F. DA SILVA,  
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,  
TAKAO AND TAIWANFOO. [fe22]

## To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.

The Steamship  
"YESSO,"

Captain PUNCHARD, will be  
despatched for the above  
Ports on MONDAY, the 29th inst., at  
5 p.m., instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, January 27, 1877. [a29]

## FOR AMOY.

The Steamship  
"ESMERALDA"

will have immediate despatch  
for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
A. MAOG HEATON.

Hongkong, January 27, 1877.

## AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB OF HONGKONG.

THE MEMBERS of the above CLUB

will give their Fourth Performance

of the Season at the

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL,

ON

MONDAY,

19th February, when will be presented the

Popular Burlesque of

"Aladdin or the Wonderful Scamp."

Doors Open at 8.30. Performance to

commence at Nine o'clock.

Tickets may be had at Messrs LAYE,

OSWALD & Co. on and after Wednesday,

February 14th.

CHAS. C. COHEN,

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, January 27, 1877. [a29]

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor

Owners will be responsible for any

Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew

of the following Vessels, during their stay

in Hongkong Harbour:—

VERA, German barque, Capt. R. Dirks.

Melchers & Co.

BRIDGETOWN, British barque, Captain

E. W. Crisp.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

FLYING CLOUD, British barque, Captain

H. Williams.—Turner & Co.

INER, German schooner, Captain O.

Hansen.—Carlson & Co.

HANTS COUNTY, British barque, Captain

G. W. Cochran.—Meyer & Co.

CEYLON, American bark, Capt. E. Kelly.

STAR OF CHINA, British ship, Captain E.

B. Blaker.—Douglas Larraik & Co.

NEHEMIAS GIBSON, American barque,

Captain D. Bradford.—Arnold, Karberg

& Co.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Jan. 27, Bonita, German schooner, 341,

H. Stehr, Cheloo Jan. 17, General.—

EDWARD SCHULTZ & Co.

Jan. 27, Flinthire, British steamer, 1243,

J. Thomas, Mingo Jan. 20, General.—

H. Kier.

Jan. 27, Ching-po, Chinese gun-boat, from

Canton.

Jan. 27, Yangtze, British steamer, 783,

E. Schultze, Shanghai Jan. 24, General.—

SIEMSEN & Co.

## DEPARTURES.

Jan. 27, Garibaldi, for Toulon.

27, Nautilus, Ger. g.-b., for a Cruise.

27, Bonita, for Whampoa.

27, Gustav Adolph, for Tientsin.

27, Marquis of Argyll, for Saigon.

## CLEARED.

Colombo, for Saigon.

Fortune, for Bangkok.

San Lorenzo, for Manila.

Charité, for Manila.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per Yangtze, from Shanghai, 1 European

cabin and 2 deck, and 32 Chinese.

Per Bonita, from Cheloo, 4 Chinese.

## DEPARTED.

Per Garibaldi, for Toulon, 80 Chinese.

Per Marquis of Argyll, for Saigon, 4

Europeans and 19 Chinese.

## TO DEPART.

Per Charité, for Manila, 2 Manillans.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The German barque Bonita reports:

Calm and light winds.

The British steamer Yangtze reports:

Left Shanghai on the 24th inst., passed

the English Mail the same night, at 8, off

Tungting, bound North. On the 27th at

daybreak passed the Chinese steamer Fu-

yun off Cheloo Point. Very fresh moon-

soon throughout with heavy and rainy weather.

Arrived at Hongkong at 4 p.m. the

27th.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

For MANILA.—

Per Schooner MOUNT LEBANON, at

2.30 p.m., on Monday, the 29th

inst.

For SHANGHAI.—

Per PAU TAI, at 3.30 p.m., on Mon-

day, the 29th inst.

For HAIPHONG.—

Per Barque BREMA, at 3.30 p.m., on

Monday, the 29th inst., instead of as

previously notified.

For SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.—

Per YESSO, at 4.30 p.m., on Monday,

## POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

For BANGKOK.—

Per RAJANATHAN, at 5 p.m.,

on Tuesday, the 30th inst.

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.—

The English Contract Packet KHIVA,

will be despatched with the Mails

for Europe, &c., on THURSDAY,

the 1st February.

The following will be the hours of closing

the Mails, &c.:—

Wednesday, 31st Inst.—

5 p.m., Money Order Office closes.

6 p.m., Post Office closes except the Night

Box, which remains open all night.

Thursday, 1st Inst.—

7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale

of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and

Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late

Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.

10.15 a.m., Letters may be posted with

LATE FEE of 18 cents extra

to Postage till

11 a.m., when the Post Office Closes

entirely.

11.30 a.m., Letters (but Letters only)

addressed to the United Kingdom

Via Brindisi or to Singapore may

be posted on board the Packet with

Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage,

till

11.50 a.m., when the Mail is finally

closed.

Hongkong, January 22, 1877. [a29]

THE S. S. GAELIC, will be despatched

on THURSDAY, the 1st February,

with Mails for Japan, San Francisco,

the United States and London, which

will be closed as follows:—

2 p.m., Registry of Letters ceases.

2.30 p.m., Post-Office closes.

2.30 p.m., Correspondence may be posted

on board the Packet with Late

Fee of 12 cents extra Postage

until

2.50 p.m., when the Mail is finally closed.

Correspondence must be specially directed

for this route, and if not fully prepaid

will be sent by British Packet.

Letters, &c. can be posted for Canada, the

West Indies, and other places named

below, if sufficient American Stamps

are added to prepay them from San

Francisco to destination. American

Stamps are sold at this Office.

General Post Office,

Hongkong, January 16, 1877. [a29]

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—

The French Contract Packet AYVA,

will be despatched on THURSDAY,

the 8th February, with

Mails to and through the United

Kingdom and Europe, via Marseilles;

to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Galle,

Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Bom-

bay, Aden, Suez, and Alexandria.

The following will be the hours of closing

the Mails, &c.:—

Wednesday, February 7.—

5 p.m., Money Order Office closes. Post

Office closes except the Night Box,

which remains open all night.

Thursday, February 8.—

7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale

of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and

Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Registry of Letters ceases.

11 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late

Letters.

11.10 a.m., Letters (but Letters only)

addressed to the United Kingdom,

Saigon, or Singapore may be posted

on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents

extra postage, until

11.30 a.m., when the Post Office Closes

entirely.

Hongkong, January 25, 1877. [a29]

## General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, January 30:—

2 p.m.—Sale of Household Furniture,

at the residence of Messrs Heard &

Co., Chino Road.

4 p.m.—François L. leaves for Saigon on

or about this date.

WEDNESDAY, January 31:—

11 a.m.—Sale of Sundries at Govt. Store.

Goods per Amasons undelivered after

Noon, subject to rent and landing

charges.

THURSDAY, February 1:—

Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports

of Call and Europe.

3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s

Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San

Francisco.

6 p.m.—Meeting of Zetland Lodge.

FRIDAY, February 2:—

Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs

Lane, Crawford & Co.

SATURDAY, February 3:—

2 p.m.—Sale of Household Furniture, at

No. 34, Hollywood Road.

Transfer Books of The China Fire Insur-

ance Co., Limited, closed from this date

to 10th February, inclusive.

SUNDAY, February 4:—

Transfer Books of The H. K. Fire Insur-

ance Co., Limited, closed from this

date to 20th February, inclusive.

SATURDAY, February 10:—

Clenroy leaves for London on or about this

date.

THURSDAY, February 15:—

3 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yok-

ohama and San Francisco.

FRIDAY, February 16:—

2 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of The

China Fire Insurance Co., Limited, at

## MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

## RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral.—The Right

Reverend Bishop of Victoria, The Rev. R.

Hayward Kidd, Colonial Chaplain. On the

First and Third Sundays in each Month:—

At 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Sermon and

Celebration of the Holy Communion. On

the Second and Fourth Sundays in each

Month (and Fifth, if any):—Morning

Prayer, Litany and Sermon. On all

Sundays:—At 4 p.m., Evening Prayer and

Sermon. On all Holy Days:—At 8 a.m.,

celebration of the Holy Communion.

Military Service.—Rev. W. H. Baynes

M.A.—At 8 a.m., Morning Prayer and

Litany alternately, Sermon and Celebration

of Holy Communion every Sunday.

Union Church.—Minister, Rev. James

Lamont. Morning Service, at 11 A.M.

Afternoon, 6 P.M.

St. Peter's Shamen's Church.—Rev.

W. H. Baynes, M.A. Service at 5 P.M. every

Sunday. All seats free. Morning Prayer

and Communion on the First Sunday in

each month at 11 a.m.

St. Paul's College Chapel.—On Wed-

nesdays: at 6



It will be seen from our Shipping List, that there were only seven steamers in the Harbour at noon to-day. We never remember having seen so few here before. On the corresponding day last year there were 24, and the previous year 17. The sailing vessels now in the Harbour are also very few.

In the Supreme Court yesterday, Mr Ernest Grallier, of 31 Queen's Road, Lithographer, petitioned for adjudication to be a bankrupt, ascribing his failure to pressure by his creditors. The petition was granted, and the first meeting of creditors was appointed for the 9th February next. Mr Dennis appeared for the bankrupt.

A new twin screw steamer for the Chinese Government was launched this afternoon at Captain Sands' Slip. Her dimensions are—length over all, 90 feet; beam, 15 feet; depth of hold, 5 feet; gross tonnage, 70. Her Engines are 23 H. P., and her contract speed 11 knots. She is rammed and is intended for a Customs cruiser. When she left the ways she was christened the *Le-sha* by Miss Hopkins, daughter of the Captain of the *Rajahat-tianahar*. Another vessel is in course of construction by the same firm, intended to trade in the South Pacific Islands.

A CORRESPONDENT calls attention to a kind of obstruction which deserves the notice of the Police. Groups of boys and sometimes of grown-up men are to be seen playing shuttle-cock right in the middle of the public streets, to the inconvenience and danger of pedestrians, as an accidental kick from the foot of the player is by no means improbable. The correspondent says, "If street hawkers who merely put down their baskets on the side of a street are to be hauled up and fined, surely those who monopolise a whole section of a street should be held to account." We think the complaint is a reasonable one, and though outdoor exercise is healthy, a more convenient place than a public thoroughfare should be selected for shuttle-cock playing.

The attention of a great many residents has no doubt been attracted during the last week or two by the picture of a man's head, paraded about the streets on a board by a Chinaman. This is the manner in which an exhibition, called the "Speaking Head," held in Wellington Street, is advertised. Our reporter, who has apparently visited the astounding wonder, says that the room in which the logicians' caput is on view, has no furniture whatever, excepting a common rickety round table, some straw being spread on the ground. The "Speaking Head" appears in a basin on the table. The spectators may ask it any questions and it answers accordingly. The "Head" speaks several languages, and simply astonishes, at all events, the Chinese visitors.

One antiquated Celestial was heard to say that old as he was, he had never seen such a wondrous mystery, and he could not imagine how a trunkless head could speak. Large crowds of Chinese are attracted to the place, and it is needless to say that the adventurous promoters of the exhibition derive a good income. The deception is no doubt produced by the aid of a mirror, in the same manner as the "cabinet trick" is performed. In the latter trick the performer's body is concealed behind a mirror which reflects the opposite side of the cabinet, and thus gives it an empty appearance to the spectators in front.

A VERY close and exciting race for open sailing boats was sailed this afternoon, six boats coming to the starting place—viz., Sailors' Home (the *Yamoa*), Messrs Blackhead & Co., Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co., Mr. Bremner's, and the *Audacious*. The course was as usual, and mark-boats off Green Island and Chung Hue, and with a good Easterly wind the boats were sent away at 11.40.

*Coeran* ran to the front shortly after starting, followed closely by Lane, Crawford, and the rest "all in a heap." *Audacious* bringing up the rear. Mr. Bremner's boat captured in a squall, but help was soon at hand, and the boat was speedily righted, her crew none the worse for the mishap, barring being wet, and after a bit she was under way again, but of course was disqualified, although she went round the mark-boat, and finished well, considering her long delay. *Coeran* rounded the Green Island mark at 2h. 5m. 31s., Lane, Crawford at 2h. 5m. 30s., Blackhead at 2h. 5m. 52s., Sailors' Home at 2h. 11m. 20s., and *Audacious* at 2h. 11m. 58s. In the reach across the little boats had as much wind as they wanted. Sailors' Home drawing up fast so long as the breeze held, but nearing Chung Hue, the wind fell lighter, and the smaller boats went away again. The Chung Hue mark was reached, *Coeran* 2h. 34m. 10s., Blackhead 2h. 35m. 40s., Lane Crawford 2h. 36m. 57s., Sailors' Home 2h. 37m. 21s., and *Audacious* 2h. 38m. 24s. All tacked after rounding, Sailors' Home and Blackhead going over to Hongkong shore, the others working the North shore and the middle of the harbour, and it

became evident that the finish would be a near thing. After a capital race Blackhead passed the line at 3h. 59m. 15s., Sailors' Home at 4h. 1m. 6s., Lane, Crawford at 4h. 3m. 11s., *Coeran* at 4h. 7m., *Audacious* at 4h. 17m. 52s., and Bremner at 4h. 30m. 22s.

The following is the order of Service at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, Septuagesima Sunday, 28th January, 1877:—

Morning Prayer and Sermon at 11.—Reader, The Colonial Chaplain; Preacher, The Rev. Edmund Davis; First Lesson, Genesis, i. and ii. to verse 4; Second Lesson, Revelation, xxi. to verse 9; Venite, No. 6, Mercer; Te Deum, Oakley; Benedictus, No. 16, Mercer; First Hymn, "Jesus, meek and gentle," No. 194; Second Hymn, "The King of love, my shepherd is," No. 197.

Evening Prayer and Sermon at 4.—Reader, The Colonial Chaplain; Preacher, The Colonial Chaplain; First Lesson, Genesis, i. from verse 4; Second Lesson, Revelation, xxi. to verse 9; Psalm, No. 152; Monk; Cantate Domino, No. 174, page 232; Monk; Deus Misereatur, No. 15, Monk; Anthem, "The Church's one foundation," No. 216 in Hymn Book; Hymn after Sermon, "As now the sun's declining rays," No. 18 in Hymn Book.

The usual fortnightly Entertainment will take place at the Temperance Hall, Stanley Street, on Monday evening next, commencing at 8 past 8; admission will be free as hitherto. The following is the programme for the evening:—

- 1.—Song, "With the Sunshine and the Swallow."
- 2.—Recitation, "The Farmer and the Barometer."
- 3.—Song, "Admiral Blake."
- 4.—Violoncello and Piano, "The Blue Bells of Scotland."
- 5.—Reading, "The Rev. H. Jenkins at the Penny Reading."
- 6.—Song.
- 7.—Reading, "An Irish Story."
- 8.—Violoncello and Piano.
- 9.—Reading, "The dream of Eugene Aram."
- 10.—Song and Chorus, "Sweet Evening."

ABOUT half-past eight on Saturday night, says the *N. O. D. News*, smoke was found issuing from a room on the premises of Messrs Kelly and Walsh, used as a store for tobacco, &c. A messenger was immediately dispatched to the Central Police Station, and a couple of extinguishers sent to the place proved sufficient to extinguish the flames, which had burst out by the time they arrived and had burnt a hole in the floor nearly a yard square. The ignition was caused by some coals falling from a Chinese firepot, used for drying purposes.

#### Police Intelligence.

(Both Magistrates Sitting.)  
27th January, 1877.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER. Lam Ayung, a coolie, was charged by Mr. E. Barrow, storekeeper at the Kowloon Docks, with being a suspicious character. He was found concealed in a cook-house, and he had been convicted of stealing from the Dock. He was sent to one month's hard labour.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION. Ng Atai, a coolie, was again brought up for having in his possession two bundles which contained children's clothing, several pairs of old shoes, an umbrella and other articles of being concerned in a burglary in the Mainland, but as no owner appeared to claim the things in spite of the efforts of the Police, he was convicted of unlawful possession and was fined \$5, in default three months' hard labour.

LARCENY. Li Ashing, a cook unemployed, was again brought up to answer the charge of robbing a bangle from the child of Mr. Humby. The case was remanded till this day for the Colonial Surgeon to examine whether the defendant was suffering from leprosy or not. Dr. Ayres reported that the man suffered from a skin disease that was liable to spread to other people, and was consequently not fit to be sent to Gaol, where there was no accommodation for such patients. Under the circumstances the Magistrate could only send him to his native place.

DISORDERLY. Radolph Reolipika and Martin Schiller, seamen on board the German man-of-war *Nautilus*, were charged with making a disturbance in a house of ill-fame and breaking a partition therein. When P.C. No. 24 arrested the 1st defendant, the 2nd came to his rescue. The Constable thereupon tried to blow his whistle, but was prevented by the defendants, who broke the chain of the whistle which then fell on the ground. They were fined \$1 each and to pay \$1 each as amends for the damage they had caused.

BREACH OF THE SUNK ORDINANCE. Mo Kun Ted, the master of a junk, was brought up on a Warrant before the Hon. C. May and Capt. Thomson, a. s. Marine Magistrate, for a breach of Section 18 and 14 of Ordinance No. 6 of 1866, in that he left the waters of Hongkong on the 26th October last without a clearance. The defendant had been cited to appear by a summons, but he did not do so and a warrant of apprehension was issued against him. He was arrested and was remanded till the 28th inst., but was admitted to bail in \$200.

SUBSTANT. Leong Aloi, a boatman, was arrested for having committed a burglary in the house of one Sin Ahoi, at No. 84 Queen's Road West. Entry into the house was effected by the breaking of the fastenings of the trap door, and a quantity of clothing was stolen. The robbery was discovered by a night-woman who called at the house at about 4 a.m. when she saw a man run out of the house. An alarm was given and pursuit made, but the man escaped, though he left behind him some of the things stolen. The defendant was afterwards seen by Police Sergeant Perry near the Sailors' Home Wharf, as he was pulling a boat. He appeared very bulky and the Sergeant

suspected him and took him to the Station where he confessed to the robbery. He was proved to have been in Gaol before, and was committed for trial.

DISEASED MEAT. Hop Sing, licensee of stall No. 103 Central Market, was summoned by Inspector Orley for selling diseased beef which was unfit for human food. From the evidence it appeared that the defendant sold a piece of beef to an employee of the contractor who supplied the Civil Hospital with provisions, and it was roasted, but when it was served on Dr. Wharry's table, it was discovered to be very offensive in smell on being cut into; the smell was not that of decomposition from being kept too long, but was that of disease. As to this the Doctor was certain.—Ho also, market man employed by Kuntongsee Cusnetjee, the contractor for the Hospital, provided the purchase of the beef at the defendant's stall. It weighed 2½ lbs and cost 84 cts a lb. The contract price allowed by the Hospital was 10 cts a lb. The case was adjourned till Tuesday next, the defendant being admitted to personal bail in \$150.

SKETCHES AT SINGAPORE. We take the following from "My Ocean Log" in the *Gentleman's Magazine*:—

It was very interesting to me to visit the gaol, under the guidance of one of the magistrates, and to see the prisoners printing in English, Chinese, and Malay, weaving blankets, making superb rattan wickerware, and working in the most orderly manner all the common trades. A few were "in" for piracy, some for assault, the majority for theft. This latter assertion, of course, is the same as saying that the majority are low-class Chinese. Some of our good reformatory workers at home would have been gratified beyond measure at the excellent way in which the institution is worked. The prisoners up to the present time have been housed—one might almost say caged—in common sheds and dormitories. Now, under the pressure of pressure from without, the separate system is to be tried, and solitary cells are being built. The men, especially the Malays, are generally very tractable. All being in chains, the prisoners move about with the old-fashioned clank-clank familiar to the present generation in England only on the melo-dramatic stage. Out of 620 prisoners there were only two women (not bad for a set of heathens), and the few prisoners in the European quarter were soldiers and sailors who had been overpowered by the low grog-shops (there are by far too many of these) into the commission of minor crimes. Formerly there were not more than half a dozen European warders to manage this large prison, to which perhaps a score of men from other portions of the Straits Settlements, and last year there was an outbreak, and Mr. Dent, the superintendent, was murdered. The plot was, no doubt hatched in the common dormitory, in the gangs, and for a wonder the conspirators united sufficiently to effect their purpose, a fact to be noted when it is known that the Chinese and Malays have different languages of their own, and that the Chinese and Malays have no fervid love for each other. Many readers may dimly remember the story as briefly told in the English newspapers at the time, but I cannot call to mind that one particular incident was included in the account. I will give it for the benefit of the author of any "women's" name has been acquired by less worthy pretences.

For a while on the fatal evening it seemed as if the prisoners would overcome and, of course, massacre the authorities, and overrun the town. The final obstacle to their complete success was ultimately found in a corner of the prison area defended by Mr. Lamb, an English or rather Scotch warder, who throughout behaved splendidly. He conceived and promptly put in action the bold idea of calling to his assistance and arming the handful of European prisoners under confinement in another part of the ground. The project answered thoroughly. Pending its execution, however, Mrs. Lamb undertook the defence of a certain central door against which the howling mob of natives was concentrating all their fury and strength. The lucky woman seized a sword, and hacked and slashed at the naked pots and legs of the foe as often as they appeared through the space between the bottom of the door and the ground. The breaking down of this barrier was expected every moment, but Mrs. Lamb never flinched from the post or relaxed her attacks, and the good woman's bravery gave her husband time to bring up his reinforcement. The manoeuvre was so successful that when the Brigade Major, who happened to be the senior military officer within call, on requisition from the Commissioner of Police, hastened to the prison with what troops were then in Fort Canning, the disturbance was virtually over. More than a dozen prisoners had been shot down, and others were in custody, to be afterwards hanged or sentenced. The justices petitioned the Home Government to reward Mr. Lamb's services by a small annuity, but so far as I could hear no response has yet been sent to this very reasonable suggestion. Of course such an oversight at the Colonial Office (if the petition has not already been granted) is an accident. Anyhow Lamb and his courageous wife were mainly instrumental in checking what might have been a most dangerous outbreak of murderous criminals.

The Botanical Gardens are situated at Taoglin, about three miles from Singapore, and the drive over perfect roads, with beautiful tropical scenery on either side, and here and there glimpses of jungle, is a treat to passing stranger should make. The gardens owned by the Hon. Mr. Whampoa, the wealthy Chinese merchant recently invested with the order of St. Michael and St. George, should also be seen, but because of the rare plants and trees cultivated there, and the quaint Chinese devices into which many of the shrubs had been clipped. The pretty orange colored flower which so grossly covers the hedges everywhere, in perfume and formation somewhat resembling our heliotrope, is a common jungle flower.

Near the town, on your return from the gardens, look out for the Banggai washermen in the middle of the stream provided for them, you will then understand why your linen comes home so easily perforated by unremovable holes. The small plantation of sugar-cane fringing the highway so prettily is evidence of the sweet tooth of the country; every other native you meet in the evening is munching his section of cane, for which he has paid some decimal portion of a farthing. As you drive to your quarters at night, the birds being silent and the insects at rest, the insects are loud in concert in the hedges, gardens, and jungle, and the music may be heard high above the

thrill rattle of the gharry. It will be necessary to look carefully after your mosquito curtains, and to be at all times prepared for really elegant little lizards running up the wall, or a brown-winged cockroach, not much less than two inches long, scampering across your dressing-table.

Never doubt there are very strange fish in the sea; stranger than any of which we have at present heard, read, or imagined. Allowing a wide margin—not a dot less than 60 per cent.—for travellers' tales, this conclusion forced upon a thoughtful observer thrown into the society of persons who live on the ocean. Whatever we may be provoked into saying in our haste, it is not true that all men are liars, and I have heard sufficient of late to lead me to believe that the extraordinary stories of what is hidden in the depths of the sea, in the quiet fathomless hollows never disturbed by the storms that agitate the upper world, are not so strange as might be told upon a plain statement of facts. Of beasts and birds there is probably known as much as it is possible to gather, but he would be a bold man who would say the same of fishes. When it is gravely stated (and I have just heard the full narrative, so-called) that a stout ship was within the past three years pulled over and under by some many-headed devourer in the Indian Ocean, seem to me and laugh; yet if you ask me, when they actually deny the existence of the Great Sea Serpent, they confess that they have a half belief in the monster. Why should there not be such creatures? they demand. Verily, why not? If not very probable this thing is, in their opinion, not at all impossible.

This paragraph I indited at Singapore, after a visit to the fish market at dawn one delicious morning. Something of the piscicultural wonders of the Malaysian waters I had myself seen, watching the natives fishing from the wharves; much more I heard from a certain English youth in the town. He certainly drew the long bow with something of the genius of a Munich-chausen.

"Did you ever shoot an Argus pheasant?" I asked him, upon his telling me that he had often been at Mount Ophir, the notable summit of which, though forty miles in the interior of the Peninsula, is such a conspicuous object from the Malacca roadstead, and which is famous for its rare birds and wonderful ferns. "Lots of 'em," he readily answered. "But talking of pheasants," he broke off at a voluble tangent, "we were lying off the coast of Borneo one morning, and by my word I went ashore and shot two hundred and thirty birds before breakfast; two hundred and thirty, sir, besides seven deer."

Naturally (as if I thoroughly believed the statement) I remarked that this was sport, and no mistake. "It was so," he modestly admitted. "I had three black boys loading guns for me, and when I got back to the boat my hands were so knocked to pieces that I could not pull an oar. The fellows on that account upset the boat."

"A good look-out for the sharks," I hinted. "You talk of sharks.—See, sir, I'll tell you what: I was once off the coast of West Australia, and we killed a shark. I dare say you won't believe it now, but we got a tin of pure oil out of the liver—a tin, every drop of it. I'd have believed it if I had not seen it myself."

In such a strain my eloquent countryman narrated his adventures, mingling with the somewhat too much that appeared likely as to the Singapore fish market that I determined to explore it before the sun was up, and the fish either spoilt by the heat, or sold for breakfast consumption.

A morning drive in the tropics is delightful. The night has been close, and the mosquitoes (confound them!) numerous and wakeful. In spite of the carefully-adjusted curtains, some of these dreadful pests contrived to reach you, and after some hours of their shrill brazen trumpetings, you seize the precise moment of your drooping asleep to make an attack in force. You have tossed restlessly, and perspired with amazing freedom; you have in the dark hours groaned and wished it were morning. Bath and coffee before daybreak, however, pull you together, and the early chore of life is begun. Therefore you forget, if you do not forget, the detested insects that have left their traces upon your wrists and forehead. Early as you may rise, there will be natives astir before you, and Europeans also taking their morning saunter before the sun has climbed high in the heavens. Vegetation is fresh with dew; you can look abroad upon the world without the painful glare of a later hour. In lines remembered not without mingled feelings of pleasure and delights of early rising. These Malays and Chinese are of one mind with him. The little shops and houses are all open, and the rolling host from the market, their copper-headed and oleaginous hides glistening in the young sunlight, come the itinerant vendors of fruit and fish. The man of means is followed by his "boy," bearing an assortment of garden produce—fruits and vegetables mostly strange to Englishmen. In the groves, sloping birds that are few in number, however, gaily answer each other's hymns of joy. The Malay children, in Nature's cheap garb, laugh and play with a vivacity very foreign to their natural gravity of demeanour. That indescribable smell, half-incense, half-savage, peculiar to all Oriental quarters has not yet distilled in full offensiveness. A fresh invigorating breeze from the sea fans your face. Wherefore a morning drive in the tropics should be keenly enjoyed.

Though the Chinese scolders prefer their fish dried, and to our taste doubly high, there is a large consumption of fresh fish amongst the native population. The Singapore Billagadee accordingly found to be a lively and interesting place, and quite lacking the attributes which have made our great London fish market proverbial. These untutored people run a-muck occasionally, I presume, like other folks, but as a rule they are quiet and courteous to everyone. The fish were carefully classified in heaps upon the wooden floor of the wholesomely kept sheds.

The marketing housewife at home justly regards the lotus salmon and the delicious trout as the highest objects of fishmongering desire; at Singapore they bestow their best affection upon sharks. In the shops in another portion of the town there were to be seen dried, stured and pickled in a variety of ways, all manner of shark-like delicacies. Quaiting on the edge of a gutter, and built up with wood, shavings, rice, and fish all hot, a number of natives watched with set the cutting up of a hammer-headed shark about four feet long which had just been landed, barely dead, from a sampan. The operator first made the

brute across the head with a keen-edged knife, to remove any doubt upon the question whether the ugly customer had given out the ghost. Then he removed the fins, then cut out a few choice outlets; at this stage a hungry eyed Chinaman purchased quite a large slab, and bore it away in triumph. I had always imagined that this queer specimen of the shark genus was too tough and nasty for table purposes, but one has to unlearn many things in travelling. The real *bonne bouche* seemed to be a very juvenile member of the white shark family. There were scores of them for sale, and those who could not afford to buy surveyed them with watering mouths.

Fourteen strange fish I could make nothing of. They were of all shapes, and frequently, even after death, of every color of the rainbow. One fish was carp-shaped, and of a gamboge color, weighing perhaps fourteen or fifteen pounds. Some were striped like zebras; one was tinted with the shades of the maiden-blush rose; some that were all eyes, some all teeth. Spots, carmine, spots orange, and spots blue and green jewelled the broad sides of others. Here lay a heap of silvery fry next of kin to our own whitebait; there a tiny boy could scarcely carry. But somehow they were all, to my mind, suspicious in appearance, having nothing in common, so far as moral character goes, with the sheepish roach, gentlemanly grayling, cavalier trout, kindly salmon, or sportive dace of temperate climes. And after I had feasted my eyes upon the collection I went back to my gharry, very sad because of my own ignorance of the science which could have given these singular fish local habitations and names.

One afternoon a hideous Chinawoman, who used to angle every day with heavily-leaded line and stout brass wire snags, caught a great fish close to the wharf. It was an oval fish, something like a John Dory, but coated with fine gold, and it was a singular coincidence that I should there and then recognize amongst the operators a well-known official of the Bank of England, that very day arrived from England, on his way to spend his holiday in Brisbane. I say it was a coincidence, for when I had last seen him he was conducting me through the treasure houses of Threadneedle-street, and tantalizing me with a sight of carloads of sovereigns and bales of bank-notes. Here we met by accident, thousands of miles from home, and we agreed that the old Chinawoman's fish was intended as a delicate reminder to him that the power of the precious metal, with which he had dealt until his hairs were gray, was simply world-wide.

#### THE LOST STORKS.

The yamen at Tai-show, in the department of Yang-chow Fu, has long been celebrated for its astute detectives; and the yamen at Tung-tai Hsien, for its coroners. This year, a wealthy man at E-hen Hsien, reared a very beautiful pair of storks in his garden which were great favourites of his, being very tame. In the ninth month, however, one of them was lost; and the gentleman concluded that it had flown away. He accordingly took extra care of the bird which remained,—the male,—and thinking that the truant would return, prepared at immense odds, two cangy (twenty feet) high, immense oaks, in circumference, which he placed in a vacant part of his garden. The male bird was missing; which convinced the owner that there was a thief in the case, and that the birds had not flown off of their own accord. Yet the affair was trifling, and he felt that he could not well put it into the hands of the mandarins; so he interviewed a detective connected with the district-yamen, and offered him a handsome reward if he would investigate the affair and get him back the birds. He also retained the keeper of the birds upon the premises, in order that he might be a witness. A month passed without news, and [the owner of the missing birds] incited the detective to more diligent enquiries, giving him some money on account. The detective, who had been unsuccessful in spite of his exertions, then at last caught a man, whom he affirmed to be the thief. On being asked what proof he had, he replied that in the man's house he had found some storks' feathers which he had brought to show his employer. The prisoner protested his innocence with tears; he stuttered, and spoke with a strong Eweichow brogue which was difficult to make out, and people rather doubted whether after all he was the guilty one. The owner, however, prepared to send him in custody to the yamen. Two days afterwards, another man was caught and brought before him, who confessed that both he, and the previous prisoner, had stolen the birds together; but that it was the first man who had taken them out of the garden, while he received them outside, and had moreover kept back eight thousand cash, which was his right share. But when the two men were brought together, the first man protested that he did not even know the other, and said, "What quarrel have you with me, pray?" The second man persisted in his story that they had both stolen the birds; so they were marched off to the yamen together. Just as they arrived, however, they should come up but a very famous detective from Tai-chow, named Chan-kang, who was passing through E-hen on business. He looked at the men for a long time (half a day), and enquired what the matter was about; then turning to the prosecutor, he said, "Those men are innocent. Do me the favour to wait for a few days; I will find the true culprit for you. But you must go to the yamen at Tai-chow, and make excuses for my absence. Tell them I have been taken ill, and I will use my best endeavours on your behalf." The gentleman was much pleased, and giving him some money he promised that he would do so. In less than a fortnight, the thief had been caught and was brought back with the pair of storks. The owner, in a transport of delight, asked the detective how he had managed the business. Chan-kang replied:—"Storks are only kept by wealthy persons, or else, in temple-grounds. I naturally searched for yours in such-like places, and at last found them at a temple in Wootsh. On my asking the people of whom they purchased them, they replied, of a man in the neighbourhood named Wang. So I centred the storks and have brought them here with the thief."—"But how did you know that the other men were innocent?" asked the owner. "I knew it as soon as I saw the second man," he replied. "He said himself that he had stolen them; the first man could not prove the contrary, but protested that he did not even know him. There never was such a thing as a stork of

the world as for two men to conspire together after such a fashion! This is a sort of business in which we detectives make money out of you, and if no prisoners are to be found how can we answer you? The second man was caught by your E-hen detective, and bribed to say what he did, in order to frighten the first man, to reflect credit on the astuteness of the detective himself, and so get more money out of you. I saw the whole affair from the first, and how could I not clear the first man from the charge?" The owner acknowledged the justice of these remarks, and on enquiry found that it was exactly as the clever detective had affirmed. —*Shing-pao.*

#### Quotations.

HONGKONG, Jan. 27, 1877.  
OPUM.—New Patna, cash, \$582½  
" New Benares, cash, 585  
" credit, 582½  
" New Malwa, cash, 555  
" credit, 550  
" Allowance Tails, 16 a 32  
" Old Malwa, cash, 570  
" credit, 575  
" Allowance Tails, 16 a 32  
CAMPBELL, ... 17 a 17½  
SALTPETRE, ... 5.50 a 6  
QUICKSILVER, ... 68

#### Exchange.

Bank, on demand, ... 4½  
" 30 days' sight, ... 4½  
" 6 months' sight, ... 4½  
Credits, ... 4½  
Documentary, 6 months' sight, ... 4½  
Bombay, ... 327  
Calcutta, ... 728 a 74  
Shanghai, demand, ... 75  
" 30 days, ... 75  
Bar Silver, 17, dwt. B., ... 75 prem.  
Mexicans, ... 24.50  
Gold Leaf, ... 4.70  
English Sovereigns, ... 4.70  
Australian Sovereigns, ... 4.70 a 10 %  
Discount, ... 12 a 10 %

#### Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 28  
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$575  
China Fire Ins. Co., \$1800  
China Traders Ins. Co., \$1800  
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$620  
Chinese Insurance Co., \$200  
North China Ins. Co., \$1875  
Yantai Ins. Association, \$1640  
H.K. & W. Dock Co., 47½ dls.  
H.K. & M. S. Boat Co., \$15 dls.  
Shanghai Steam N. Co., \$18 ex div.  
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$62½ dls.  
Chinese Imperial Loan, \$600

#### Temperature.

Taken at Messrs. Falconer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.  
HONGKONG, Jan. 27, 1877.  
BAROMETER—9 A.M. ... 30.374  
Do. 1 P.M. ... 30.304  
Do. 4 P.M. ... —  
THERMOMETER—9 A.M. ... 60  
Do. 1 P.M. ... 61  
Do. 4 P.M. ... —  
Do. (Wet bulb) 9 A.M. ... 58½  
Do. Do. 1 P.M. ... 59½  
Do. Do. 4 P.M. ... —  
Do. Maximum, ... 61  
Do. Minimum over night, 59

#### Shipping Intelligence.

##### HOME SHIPPING.

The following is taken from the latest London Papers:—

DEPARTURES.  
June 9, Aurora, from Richmond, U. S. to Hongkong.  
Sept. 3, McNear, from Cardiff to Hongkong.  
Sept. 14, Tyburnia, from London to Hongkong.  
Sept. 16, Sarah Nicholson, from London to Hongkong.  
Sept. 16, Western Belle, from Cardiff to Hongkong.  
Sept. 17, Palestine, from London to Hongkong.  
Sept. 18, A. T. Stalknecht, from Cardiff to Hongkong.  
Sept. 23, Agnes Muir, from London to Shanghai.  
Oct. 3, Belle of Oregon, from Cardiff to Hongkong.  
Oct. 5, Wega, from Hamburg to Chafco.  
Oct. 8, Glamorganshire, from London to Hongkong.  
Oct. 12, Ombe, from London to Shanghai.  
Oct. 14, Sir Harry Parkes, from London to Hongkong.  
Nov. 12, Lima, from London to Hongkong.  
Nov. 13, Rurik, from Cardiff to Hongkong.  
Nov. 16, Hydra, from Cardiff to Hongkong.  
Nov. 16, Benary (str.), from Glasgow to China and Japan, via London.  
Nov. 17, Eliza Shaw, from London to Shanghai.  
Nov. 21, America, from Cardiff to Hongkong.  
Nov. 23, Western Chief, from London to Hongkong.  
Nov. 28, Medusa, from Cardiff to Hongkong.  
Nov. 28, Hannah Law, from Cardiff to Hongkong.  
Nov. 28, New Mte, from Cardiff to Hongkong.  
Dec. 4, Bencultha, from Cardiff to Hongkong.  
Dec. 7, Galley of Lorne (str.), from London to China and Japan.  
Dec. 7, Stentor (str.), from Liverpool to Shanghai.

##### LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

At London.—Steamers via Suez Canal.  
Benary. Cadabli.  
Gaimanuir. Maagrog.  
Cyphreus.

##### Sailing Vessels.

Carriaca. Windhover.  
Chickman. Albert Victor.  
Hope. O. R. Blahop.  
Antwerp.

##### At Liverpool.

Patricius (str.) Olynas (str.)

##### At Glasgow.

Liquidation (str.)



COLLINGS professor, reproving a youth  
first night said,—“We fight with our  
a heart.” The youth, after reflection,  
ed that *butting* wasn't considered fair  
re he'd learned to fight.”

can necessity for the “infusion of a new  
and a higher tone into the body of the  
ion” is strongly urged by the Rev.  
Clutterbuck, Inspector of Workhouse  
poles, in his report on the education of  
per children in the western districts  
last year; and in support of his strict  
on the subject he quotes the follow-  
observations of Mr Carlyle :—“The  
of England is to me at this moment  
indubitably ominous ; . . . but a sadder  
than even that of the coal-strike, or  
other conceivable strike, is the fact  
. . . loosely speaking, we may say all Eng-  
it has decided that the profitable way  
to do its work ill, slurlily, and mendaciously.  
What a contrast between now and  
only a hundred years ago ! At the  
er date all England awoke to its work  
so an invocation to the Eternal Maker to  
as them in their day's labour and help  
m to do it well. Now, all England—  
keepers, workmen, all manner of com-  
ing labourers—awakened—as with an  
spoken but shorted phrase, ‘the  
’—‘the Lord of Shoddy,’  
ulation, and Malfeasance, to do our  
with the maximum of sturdiness,  
fitness, profit, and mendacity, for the  
his sake. Amen.” —*Pall Mall Gazette.*

TALKING of things theatrical, it was an-  
nounced a short time since that Lady Se-  
ball, one of our cleverest amateurs, would  
shortly appear on the stage, and that she  
selected *Lady Teale* as her opening  
role. It is true, only “the good thing” is  
mentioned. Her ladyship finds that she  
requires much more time for study than  
is expected, and besides has so many  
other things to attend to. She is fond of  
to turf, or at least of betting, which is  
opposed to be a synonymous term, though  
my humble opinion it is one quite dis-  
tinct. She, however, in common with a  
great many other very clever people, looks  
on horses as mainly instruments of gam-  
bling; so many living chess-pieces to be  
used about the green board by skillful  
players. Perhaps, she and the other clever  
are not far wrong, only they ought to  
be up to the moves. A great commissioner,  
I am told, who does commissions on the  
part of all his clients, should be estab-  
lished. He would show us the names of  
some, which of course he had no business  
to do,—wives of unnotorious citizens and  
men of business, of city merchants, of  
professional men. I recognised the name of  
his wife of a pretty well-known physician  
with whom I have a very slight ac-  
quaintance. Her “coins” were small,  
pounds here and three there,—but the EC  
had been at it for some few months and had  
won a little money. Now, what did she do  
with it? I could not tell you, but she  
and the commissioner. The latter took,  
I gave her friends some presents,” said  
that (truthfully). I explained to him that the  
lady (whose name never menber) was not in her  
first flush, but he only smiled sardonically  
and said that “he was sure he was right  
in everything, and certainly the life they lead is  
one not calculated to inspire faith in any-  
thing but the money in their pockets. The  
honour of men and women they would look  
upon as figments of the brain, and really I  
am sorry to say that they would just now  
have some reason for so regarding it. I do  
not like to hear of women gambling. Wo-  
men too not mixing in the sporting world,  
those mankind are quiet, plodding, busi-  
ness or professional people, and neither  
keepers of race horses themselves nor know-  
about them. What on earth has made  
gamblers of these women?” —*Alfred Cor-*  
*respondent, Sports and Pastimes.*

“BERKELEY, Sept. 1868.—Gentlemen I  
feel it a duty I owe to you to express my  
gratitude for the great benefit I have de-  
rived by taking Norton's Camomile Pills! I  
applied to your agent Mr Btl, Berkeley,  
for the above-named Pills, for wind in the  
stomach, from which I suffered excruciating  
pain for a length of time, having tried  
nearly every remedy previously, but without  
deriving any benefit at all. After taking  
two bottles of your valuable pills, I was  
quite restored to my usual state of  
health. Please give this publicity for the  
benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.  
—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALFALFA.  
—To a Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE  
PILLS.” —*Sept 19/77.*



## POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

## Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised Sept. 1st, 1876.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per four ounces, unless otherwise stated.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

(Br.) means By British Packet; (Fr.) by French Packet; (U.S.) by United States Packet. D. P. means Double Postage; C. P., cannot be paid; C. S., cannot be sent; L., at Letter Rate. N. R. No Registration.

## LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

Letters.	Registration.	Newspapers.	Books & Patterns.
Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction,.....	2	8	2
Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.—Hongkong, Macao, Porto of China and Japan, Bangkok, Saigon, and the Philippines, by Private Ship,.....	4	8	2
Between the above by Contract Mail,.....	8	8	4

RATES BY PRIVATE STEAMERS. To the United Kingdom, see Table given below. To all other places (to which the vessel is going) the Rates, which must be prepaid, except when the address is to India, are,.....

INDIA.—By Indian Mail prepayment is optional. Short paid letters are treated as wholly unpaid. By Private Ship correspondence cannot be prepaid. By British and French Packet prepayment is compulsory. Letters cannot be prepaid through to India by every French Packet, but only by each alternate one. By the others they are paid to Galle only, and should be so marked, going on from Galle as unpaid.

Letters.—U. S. Packet, Australia, &c., &c. Africa, St. Helena, Ascension. Letters.—United States (U. S.), Singapore, Penang, India, Ceylon, Aden, 8 cents.

Except India, Ceylon, and Aden, by French Packet, 12 cents. Batavia, 12; Saigon and Pondicherry, (Fr.) 12; New Caledonia, Tunis, Tangiers, (Fr.) 36.

Egypt, (Br.) 12, (Fr.) 24. Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Zanzibar (N.R.), Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension, Mauritius, 24.

REGISTRATION, 8 cents, except Straits, Batavia, India, Aden, Egypt (Br.), Australia, &c., 12; Saigon, Pondicherry, Egypt (Fr.), double postage.

NEWSPAPERS (To all the above places) 2 cents. BOOKS AND PATTERNS, 6 cents, except W. Africa, 8. To French Offices cannot be paid.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Zanzibar, &c., 1 oz., 2 cents; 2 oz., 4 cents; Every 4 oz., 8 cents.

The United Kingdom.

Superscription.	Letters.	Registration.	Newspapers.	Books & Patterns.
via	1 oz.	2 oz.	Every 4 oz.	
Brindisi (Br.),	28	4	8	12
Marseilles (Fr.),	24	4	8	12
Southampton (Br.),	24	4	8	12
By Private Steamer,	24	4	8	12
via Brindisi	24	4	8	12

Registration Fee, 8 cents.

Continent, &c. of Europe.

Letters.	Registration.	Newspapers.	Books & Patterns.
Austria, Germany, Hungary, (Br.) via Brindisi, 18	12	4	10
(Br.) via Trieste, 28	12	4	10
(Fr.) via Trieste, 36	12	4	10
(Fr.) via Trieste, 36	12	4	10
Belgium, Denmark, Prussia, (Br.) via Brindisi, 18	12	4	10
(Br.) via Trieste, 28	12	4	10
(Fr.) via Trieste, 36	12	4	10
Holland, Roumania, Serbia, Switzerland, (Br.) via Brindisi, 18	12	4	10
(Br.) via Trieste, 28	12	4	10
(Fr.) via Trieste, 36	12	4	10
Norway, Sweden, (Br.) via Brindisi, 18	12	4	10
(Br.) via Trieste, 28	12	4	10
(Fr.) via Trieste, 36	12	4	10
France and Algeria, 24	12	4	10
Italy, (Br.) via Brindisi, 18	12	4	10
(Br.) via Trieste, 28	12	4	10
(Fr.) via Trieste, 36	12	4	10
Spain, (Br.) via Brindisi, 18	12	4	10
(Br.) via Trieste, 28	12	4	10
(Fr.) via Trieste, 36	12	4	10
Portugal & Azores, (Br.) via Brindisi, 18	12	4	10
(Br.) via Trieste, 28	12	4	10
(Fr.) via Trieste, 36	12	4	10
Gibraltar, (Br.) via Brindisi, 18	12	4	10
(Br.) via Trieste, 28	12	4	10
(Fr.) via Trieste, 36	12	4	10
Turkey, British Office, 24	8	2	4
Austrian Office, 24	12	4	16
French Office, 24	12	4	16
Greece, 24	12	4	16
Malta, (Br.) via Brindisi, 18	12	4	10

W. Africa, Islands of the Atlantic, (except St. Helena and Ascension), North, Central, South America, and Hawaii.

Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verde Islands, Azores, Bermudas, —

Letters, 38  
Registration, 16  
Newspapers, 6  
Books and Patterns, 18

United States (via Europe), Canary and Madeira Islands, Canada, Vancouver's Island, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia, —

Letters, 32  
Registration, 16  
Newspapers, 6  
Books and Patterns, 18

W. Indies, Buenos Ayres, Costa Rica, Curacao, Guadalupe, Guatemala, Groy Town, Hayti, Honduras, La Guayra, Mexico, Monte Video, New Granada, Panama, Paraguay, Porto Rico, Surinam, Uruguay, and Venezuela, —

Letters, 50  
Registration, 16  
Newspapers, 6  
Books and Patterns, 18

except to Curacao, Honduras, and British West Indies, —

Letters, 62  
Registration, 16  
Newspapers, 6  
Books and Patterns, 20

Registration, None. None.

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru, —

Letters, 62  
Registration, 16  
Newspapers, 6  
Books and Patterns, 20

Registration, None. None.

Brazil, —

Letters, 48  
Registration, 16  
Newspapers, 6  
Books and Patterns, 18

Registration, None. None.

Honolulu, and Hawaii, —

Letters, 34  
Registration, None. None.

Books and Patterns, 18

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unattached.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unattached; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs, illustrating the matter of the newspaper.

The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

A newspaper posted unpaid, or a packet of newspapers posted either unpaid or insufficiently paid, is treated as an unpaid or insufficiently paid book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

No newspaper can now be sent through the post a second time for the original postage. For each transmission a fresh postage is required.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except advertisements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be charged as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any other substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, &c.

Whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached, as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertaining thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any

letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection; nor any other enclosure not allowed by Rule 3. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted, either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorized to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

The limit of size for a book-packet addressed to any place abroad is 24 inches in length and 12 inches in width or depth.

Exceptions.—No packet for Algeria, Azores, Cape de Verde Islands, France, Madeira, or Portugal, or for Egypt, Syria, or Turkey, when sent by French Packet, must be above 16 inches in length, width, or depth.

PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. But samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind,—but such articles only,—may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen, of other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., for the United States of America, Holland, and its possessions, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Portugal and its possessions, and Switzerland, 12 bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

Samples of intrinsic value must not be sent to any foreign country except United States; and in the case of France samples of either down, raw or thread silk, woollen or goats' hair thread, vanilla, saffron, carmine, or isinglass, are considered to fall under this rule if they weigh more than three ounces; and up to this weight raw and spun silk, as well as coloured and twisted silk, may be sent to Germany.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz.: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, tools, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of minerals, samples of ores, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry comb, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, &c., in a secure manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the bag and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be safely examined, may be sent as samples to the following countries, but to these alone, viz.: the Azores, Belgium, Cape de Verde Islands, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Holland, Madeira, Moldavia, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States, Wallachia, and the British Colonies. Indigo cannot be sent to any place abroad.

A packet of patterns or samples sent to the Azores, Cape de Verde Islands, France, Madeira, Portugal, or by French Packet, to Turkey, Syria, or Egypt, must not exceed 16 inches in length, width, or depth; a packet to any other place abroad must not exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in width or depth.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters for Singapore, Saigon, and the United Kingdom only from 11.10 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

The above arrangement is intended to meet occasional emergencies, and not for the regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Department at the last moment, a heavier late fee will be imposed.

A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 18 cents.

Arrangements have been made to sell American Stamps at this Office, for the

convenience of those who may wish to post by the Pacific Route to Canada; the West Indies, and other places named below.

For the present, no large quantities of these Stamps can be supplied, nor is it undertaken that every denomination can be kept in hand.

The charge for Registry is 8 cents in Hongkong Stamps, and 10 cents in U.S. Stamps to those places only the names of which are printed in Italics. To all the other places named correspondence cannot be registered through, but only to San Francisco (8 cents.)

The following are the charges on correspondence thus sent:—

For half ounce. Hongkong Stamps. U.S. Stamps.

Canada, British Columbia, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, Vancouver's Island, Bahamas, Nassau, New Providence, —

Apinipoll, Bermuda, Bogota, Carthagena, Costa Rica, Cuba, Curacao, Fiji, Greenland, Jamaica, New Granada, Nicaragua, Panama, West Indies, —

Hawaii, Newfoundland, —

Guatemala, Mexico, Salvador, —

Belize, Grijalva, Guiana, Honduras, Martinique, Santa Martha, Turk's Island, —

Brazil, —

Bolivia, Ecuador, Chili, Peru, Argentine Confederation, Buenos Ayres, Paraguay, Uruguay, —

Newspapers (not over 4 oz.) 2

Books, &c., per 4 oz., 2

Any articles found enclosed in Newspapers or Book Packets (as silk scarves, jewellery, &c.) will be detained.

## Miscellaneous Notices.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or non-arrival which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-delivery, or mis-direction of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered); nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers, and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed, but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless, large sums of money, or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission. By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eighteen pence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letter which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed:—

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns or dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the amount of duty negligible.

3. The limit of weight allowed for letters is 2 oz.

Books and Papers—to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs.

Patterns—to British Offices, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

4. The following articles cannot be sent by Post at all: Glass, Liquids, Gunpowder, Matches, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, or whatever is dangerous to the Mail, or offensive or injurious to persons dealing with them.

5. The public is reminded that in China and Japan, there is no such thing as Parcel Post. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

6. Patterns.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bona fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$25 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in steps of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Letters containing Stamps should be Registered, and the Stamps should be secured from observation.

Correspondence can be forwarded in closed Mails to the United Kingdom via San Francisco at the following rates:—

Letters, 12 cents per 1/2 oz.  
Registration, 8  
Newspapers, 4  
Books and Patterns, 1 oz., 2  
" 2 oz., 4  
" every 4 oz., 8

The Mails close at 2.30 p.m., usually on the 1st and 15th of each month. Registry cannot be effected after 2 p.m. The average time of transit to London by this route is 59 days. The correspondence must be specially addressed "Via San Francisco." If insufficiently paid it will be sent via Suez.

During the N.E. Monsoon, the Charterers and Agents of sailing ships for Manila, Saigon, Bangkok and Singapore are requested to give notice to this Office of the departures of such ships.

No correspondence will be forwarded by sailing vessel but such as is specially so directed.

Correspondence for New Zealand may be forwarded via Torres Straits when specially directed for that route, otherwise it will be sent by way of Galle.

Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order is filed up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departure of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed \$10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—  
Orders on the United Kingdom.  
Up to £2, 18 cents.  
" £2 to £5, 24  
" £5 to £10, 30  
" £10 to £20, 36  
" £20 to £50, 42  
" £50 to £100, 48  
" £100 to £250, 54  
" £250 to £500, 60  
" £500 to £1000, 66  
" £1000 to £2500, 72  
" £2500 to £5000, 78  
" £5000 to £10000, 84  
" £10000 to £25000, 90  
" £25000 to £50000, 96  
" £50000 to £100



## Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A, near the Kowloon shore K, and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked C, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

## Section.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

## Section.

5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor- age.	Captain.	Flag and Reg.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
<b>Steamers</b>								
Arratoon Apar	2 h	Peters	Brit. str.	995	Jan. 21	Siemssen & Co.	Manila	
Bombay	5 h	Smith	Brit. str.	849	Jan. 4	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama	Malls
Francis L.	3 h	Lecacheur	Foh. str.	1181	Jan. 18	Ah Yon	Saigon	30th, 4 p.m.
Gaelic	3 h	Kidley	Brit. str.	1712	Jan. 15	O. & S. S. Co.	Yama & San F. de	1st prox.
Gunga	3 h	Garreau	Foh. str.	797	Jan. 24	Order	Bangkok	31st, daylight
Rajasthanhar	2 h	Hopkins	Brit. str.	934	Jan. 21	Yuen Fat Hong	Coast Ports	30th, daylight
Sunda	4 h	.....	Brit. str.	37	Dec. 17	Douglas Laprak & Co.	.....	Repairing
Yesso	5 h	Punchard	Brit. str.	559	Jan. 25	Douglas Laprak & Co.	.....	
Yotung	2 h	.....	Brit. str.	324	June 9	Kwok Acheong	.....	
<b>Sailing Vessels</b>								
Antioch	4 h	Merrill	Amer. bge.	646	Dec. 18	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	
Auguste	4 h	Thomson	Brit. bge.	210	Dec. 23	Wier & Co.	Halphong	29th inst.
Bertha	3 h	Ringie	Ger. bge.	442	Dec. 18	Wier & Co.	London	
Brema	4 h	Limpe	Ger. bge.	380	Dec. 18	Wier & Co.	London	
Bridgetown	2 h	Crisp	Brit. bge.	358	Dec. 21	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	London	
Bonito	2 h	Stehr	Ger. bge.	341	Jan. 27	Edward Schellhass & Co.	London	
Bua Cao	2 h	Lange	Stam. bge.	338	Jan. 26	Chinese	Manila	To-day
Ceylon	4 h	Kelly	Amer. bge.	681	Jan. 5	Captain	London	off Sands' Slip
Charité	3 h	Flervé	Foh. bge.	266	Jan. 6	Carlowitz & Co.	Manila	
Cheng Soon	2 h	Cheng Sang	Siam. sch.	200	April 30	Chinese	London	
Coeran	5 h	Vincent	Amer. sch.	.....	.....	Insurance Company	London	
Colombo	1 h	Heuer	Brit. bge.	384	Dec. 13	Captain Sands	London	
Corinne	3 h	.....	Brit. bge.	396	Oct. 25	Wier & Co.	New York	
Cutwater	3 h	Creelman	Amer. sch.	987	Dec. 8	Vogel, Hagdorn & Co.	London	
Edward James	4 h	Brien	Amer. bge.	529	Jan. 9	Rozario & Co.	London	
England's Glory	4 h	Knight	Brit. sh.	751	Dec. 25	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Bangkok	Cleared
Fortune	2 h	Soderstrom	Siam. bge.	447	Dec. 25	Chinese	Tientsin	Cleared
Friedrich	8 h	Ulderup	Ger. bge.	672	Jan. 13	Siemssen & Co.	Channel for orders	
Gustav Adolph	3 h	Neumann	Ger. bge.	272	Dec. 25	Edward Schellhass & Co.	.....	
Hansa	4 h	Deneken	Jor. bge.	499	Dec. 28	Wier & Co.	.....	
Humboldt	8 h	Stoll	Ger. bge.	380	Jan. 10	Edward Schellhass & Co.	.....	
Loiterer	7 h	Vincent	Amer. sch.	45	Aug. 13	Insurance Cos.	.....	
Lucky	2 h	Michaelson	Siam. bge.	424	Jan. 9	Chinese	Bangkok	
Lucy	2 h	Colberg	Siam. bge.	432	Jan. 16	Chinese	Saloon	
Marquis of Argyll	4 h	McKeon	Brit. bge.	650	Dec. 22	Rozario & Co.	Manila	To-day
Morning Star	2 h	Edheisen	Siam. bge.	570	Jan. 4	Chinese	Manila	
Mount Lebanon	1 h	Stall	Brit. bge.	570	Jan. 5	Melchers & Co.	Manila	
Nahemish Gibson	3 h	Bradford	Amer. bge.	741	Jan. 26	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Manila	
Nuevo Constante	2 h	Uviente	Span. sch.	202	Jan. 5	Remedios & Co.	Manila	
Presto	2 h	Laidman	Brit. bge.	584	Dec. 21	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Manila	
Rapid	2 h	Hunte	Siam. bge.	429	Jan. 9	Chinese	Manila	
Red Riding Hood	4 h	Robertson	Brit. bge.	720	Jan. 22	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Manila	
San Lorenzo	4 h	Pico	Span. bge.	220	Jan. 22	Remedios & Co.	Manila	
Spirit of the Age	4 h	Johnson	Brit. bge.	347	Jan. 21	Captain	Manila	
Star of China	8 h	Blaker	Brit. sh.	794	Jan. 21	Douglas Laprak & Co.	San Francisco	
Sumatra	3 h	Clough	Amer. sh.	1071	Oct. 21	Russell & Co.	New York v. W'pos	
Telegraph	8 h	Berendsen	Siam. bge.	827	Jan. 31	Siemssen & Co.	Singapore	Sands' Slip
Unanima	4 h	Cain	Brit. bge.	746	Dec. 31	Russell & Co.	.....	
Vidal	1 h	Roudouan	Foh. bge.	409	Jan. 6	Melchers & Co.	.....	
Wm. Phillips	1 h	Healy	Amer. sm. sch.	592	Dec. 26	Edward Schellhass & Co.	.....	
Wodon	8 h	Meyer	Ger. bge.	439	Jan. 26	Russell & Co.	.....	
Yarra	3 h	Osborn	Brit. bge.	463	Dec. 18	Wier & Co.	.....	
<b>WHAMPOA</b>								
Christian	Stellr	Ger. sch.	280	Jan. 18	Edward Schellhass & Co.	Tamsui		
Vesta	Dirks	Ger. bge.	302	Jan. 18	Melchers & Co.	Tamsui		
<b>CANTON</b>								
Fau Tai	Patterson	Chl. str.	870	Jan. 24	C. M. S. N. Co.	Shanghai		

## Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor- age.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Audacious	6 h	British	iron-clad (flag-ship)	6750	14	800	Dec. 6	Colomb
Egeria	6 h	British	steam sloop	890	4	600	Dec. 18	A. L. Douglas
Fly	6 h	British	gun vessel	404	4	120	Dec. 16	John Bruce
Lily	6 h	British	gun vessel	700	3	95	Jan. 11	B. E. Cochran
Luisa	6 h	German	corvette	1309	6	.....	Dec. 19	Ditmar
Mecenes	6 h	British	military hospital	2591	.....	.....	.....	.....
Midge	6 h	British	gunboat	405	4	120	Dec. 19	H. Salmund
Peng-chau-hai	6 h	Chinese	gunboat	600	5	400	Jan. 25	C. H. Palmer
Sheldrake	6 h	British	gunboat	455	4	60	Dec. 25	Lieut. James B. Haye
Swinger	7 h	British	gun vessel	408	.....	.....	Jan. 24	Lieut. com. E. A. Bolitho
Sylvia	7 h	British	surveying vessel	695	.....	.....	Jan. 15	H. St. John
Tejo	2 h	Portug.	gun vessel	444	2	100	Jan. 18	F. Amaral
Victor Emanuel	6 h	British	Commodore's flag-ship	3087	2	.....	.....	Commodore Watson
Vigilant	6 h	British	despatch vessel	650	2	200	Jan. 18	H. C. D. Ryder
Yang Woo	5 h	Chinese	corvette	1400	.....	.....	Jan. 19	P. P. Luzmore, C.B., R.N.

## HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
Fame	117	Stopani	H. & W'pos Dock Co.
Fel Wan	.....	.....	H. & C. M. S. boat Co.
Ishang	700	Martin	Butterfield and Swire
Kin Shan	457	Benning, A.	H. & C. M. S. boat Co.
Kin Kiang	617	Benning, T.	H. & C. M. S. boat Co.
Lintin	69	.....	Kwok Acheong
Fowen	1890	.....	H. & C. M. S. boat Co.
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy	101	Hawkins	H. & C. M. S. boat Co.
Spark	140	Lefavour	H. & C. M. S. boat Co.
White Cloud	230	Royland	H. & C. M. S. boat Co.
Yotani	180	Browne	Kwok Acheong

## CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON WATERS, &amp;c.

Name.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Commander.
An-lan	431	7	.....	J. Godall
Chen-jui	23	1	.....	E. F. Collins
Ching-po	150	.....	.....	Wan Lun Wan
Ching-sing	.....	.....	.....	E. Chey
Chun-hai	220	6	.....	.....
Peng-chau-hai	600	5	400	C. H. Palmer
Quong-on	180	3	60	Li Ping Tye
Shen-chi	150	5	.....	H. Wade
Sui-tung	.....	.....	.....	Stewart
Tehing-tung	150	6	60	Bessard
Tien-po	150	6	.....	C. De Longueville
Wing-po	600	8	150	Lam Man Wo

## FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.

Jan. 20, 1877.

Anna Cecil	for Chetoo
*Dioned	for London
Hornet	British gunboat
Lulu	for Shanghai

## SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.

Jan. 19, 1877.

Name.	Flag.
Ava	French
Ohlbi	American
Europe	British
Fire Queen	American
Fungahua	Chinese
Fungahua	American
Fyehow	American
Gordon Castle	for London
Haining	British
Hanyang	British
H. C. W. H. H.	Danish

## MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Hoan Maru	American
Hupch	American
Kifra	British
*Meikong	French
Millot	American
Paokong	American
Paoting	American
*Pan-tah	Chinese
Pelho	American
Ping-on	British
Shansu	American
Shantung	American
Shingking	American
Sin Nanling	British
Szechuen	American
Tahyew	Chinese
Taku	British
Tokio Maru	Japanese
Yehsin	Chinese
Yung Ching	Chinese
Yungning	Chinese

\* Since left port, or arrived at Hongkong.

## MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

Almatia	American schooner
Canarvonshire	British barque
Charley	British barque
Ching Tah	Chinese barque
Constante	British barque
F. Nightingale	British barque
Golden State	for New York
Harkaway	for New York
Hermine	German barque
Hongkong	German schooner
Jumba	British barque
Letty Gale	British barque
Mina	German barque
Norman Court	British ship
Raymond	for London
Rio Loge	British schooner
William Turner	British barque

\* Since left port, or arrived at Hongkong.

## HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, January 27, 1877.

At 1075 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Highest. Lowest.

Cash. Cash.

## Butcher Meat.

Bacon, English, lb. 450 400

" Ame. Sugar cured, 300 250

" Foochow, 160 140

Beef, sirloin and prime cut, cy. 160 150

Beef Corned, catty 150 140

" Roast, 150 140

" Soup, 90 80

" Steak, 150 140

Bullocks' Brains, per set 80 50

" Tongue, fresh, each 275 250

" " corned, 320 300

" Head, 600 500

" Heart, 150 140

" Feet, 50 40

" Kidneys, 60 50

" Tail, 100 90

" Liver, catty 80 60

" Tripe (undressed), catty 50 40

Calves' Head and Feet, set 500 400

Hams, American, lb. 300 280

" Chinese, 180 170

" English, 360 340

Mutton Chop, 170 140

" Leg, 170 140

" Shoulder, 140 120

" Liver, 120 110

Pigs' Chittlings, catty 60 50

" Feet, 100 90

" Fry, 110 100

" Head, 90 80

" Heart, 60 50

" Kidneys, 80 70

" Liver, lb. 100 80

Pork, Chop, catty 150 140

" Corned, 130 120

" Leg, 180 140

" Fat or Lard, 110 100

Sheep's Head and Feet, set 340 320

" Heart, each 60 40

" Kidneys, 80 70

Sucking Pigs, 1750 1000

Veal, catty 140 120

## Poultry.

Capons, catty 180 160

Ducks, 110 100

Deer, Shanghai, each \$2.00 \$1.75

Eggs, Hen, doz. 100 —

" Duck, 100 —

" Salt, 120 —

Fowls, catty 160 150

Geese, 120 110

Partridges, each 250 230

Pheasants, Canton, live, pair \$2.00 —

" Shanghai, dead, 600 —

Pigeons, each 140 120

Quail, 60 50

Snipe, each 110 100

Rabbits, 600 500

Teal, 150 140

Turkeys, Cock, catty 600 550

" Hen, 450 400

Wild Duck, each 350 300

" Geese, 700 —

Woodcock, 500 —

## Fish.

Bombay Ducks, new per hundred 350 300

Bream, catty 100 80

Carp, 80 70

Codfish, Salt, 200 —

Crabs, 140 100